



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
J. DUPUY, *Acting Secretary to Government.*
BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javaasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPUY, *Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement.*
BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1815.

[NO. 165.]

Proclamation.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having been pleased to enact a Regulation entitled "*Regulation 1 A. D. 1815, in continuation of the Regulation No. 1, A. D. 1814, for the Provincial Courts in Java.*" Public Notice thereof is hereby given, and that the said Regulation is ordered to have the effect of Law, and may be seen on application to the proper constituted Authorities.

That no one may plead ignorance thereof, this Proclamation is directed to be published in the Government Gazette, and to be translated into the Native Languages, and affixed at the usual places.

Given at Batavia, this 22d day of March 1815, by me the Lieutenant Governor of Java and its Dependencies.

THOS. S. RAFFLES.

By order of the Honorable the Lieut. Gov-
ernor in Council.

C. ASSEY, *Sec. to Government.*

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the remainder of the CONDEMNED BUILDING AT RYEWICK, will be sold by Public Auction at the Stad House at Batavia on the 15th May next, under the superintendence of the Bench of Magistrates.

These Buildings consist of the House now occupied by Captain DALGAIRNS, with the offices attached thereto, and the range of stabling, and will be sold in lots which will be fixed by the Bench of Magistrates, and made public previous to the day of Sale.

The purchasers may receive possession of the different lots at the expiration of one month after the Sale, unless Government should require to occupy the House and Ground attached thereto for any further period, in which case it shall be optional with Government to continue in possession as long as may be required, on payment of a Rent of Two Hundred Rupees (200) per month.

The Lots to be paid for in Colonial Currency, and the Conditions of Sale to be the same as those on which the other part of these Buildings were sold on the 5th instant.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
April 14, 1815. }

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable Company's brig JAVA PACKET will be Sold by Public Auction at the Marine Yard in Batavia on the 15th May next, on the following Conditions:—

The vessel to be sold for Colonial Currency, 10 per cent deposit to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder within four months afterwards.

The Master Attendant will deliver the vessel to the purchaser immediately after the sale on approved security being given for payment of the full amount within the above period.

The vessel to be at the risk of the purchaser from the time of sale, and may be seen on application to the Master Attendant after the 1st proximo.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
14th April 1815. }

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of COFFEE, deliverable at Indramayo, will be exposed to Sale by Public Auction, at the Government Stores at Batavia, on the 1st day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the following Conditions.

The Coffee to be Sold for Silver Money and to be deliverable within two months from the day of Sale.

A deposit of ten per cent on the amount of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder before the date specified for the delivery of the Coffee—and in the event of the lots not being cleared off under this stipulation within the period specified, the purchasers will become liable to the charge of Godown Rent at the rate lately established at Batavia by Government.

Musters of the Coffee may be seen at any time between the 15th proximo and the day of sale, on application to the Commercial Committee or to the Inspector of Coffee Culture.

The purchasers of the Coffee to pay the expense of Coolie Hire in clearing out the lots from the Stores, and the Goods, as usual, to be subject to the regular duty on exportation.

On the same day will be sold a quantity of PEARLS and other articles, the particulars of which may be known on application to the Commercial Committee.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
20th April, 1815. }

Advertisement.

THE DJIMLONG, Farmer of the THOUSAND ISLANDS, having failed in making good his monthly instalments, agreeably to the 3d article of the General Farm Conditions, Notice is hereby accordingly given, that the said Farm will be re-sold by the Revenue Committee at the Stad-house on Thursday next the 27th instant, for the remaining 8 months of the current year.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, April 20th, 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 27th instant at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the FARMS of the BAZARS AT BUITENZORG and in the CRAWANG DISTRICTS for the ensuing year, commencing on the 1st of May next, will be sold by Public Auction at the Stad House at Batavia, under Conditions which may be seen on application at the Offices of the Magistrates and Committee of Revenue, or at the Resident's Office, Buitenzorg.

ON THE SAME DAY

Will also be sold the OPIUM FARMS OF THE BUITENZORG and CRAWANG DISTRICTS for a similar period, under Conditions which may be seen on application as above.

BUITENZORG,
April 16, 1815. }

T. McQUOID,
Resident.

Advertentie.

BY dezen wordt kennis gegeven, dat op Donderdag den 27 dezer ten 10 uren in de Voormiddag, ten Stadshuize te Batavia, publiek zullen worden op geverd, de PAG-

TEN van de BAZAARS TE BUITENZORG en in de DISTRICTEN VAN CRAWANG, voor den tyd van een Jaar, ingaande met den 1steder volgende maand op zodanige condition als op aanvraag te zien zyn, ten Kintooen van de Magistraat en het Revenue Committee, dan wel te Buitenzorg ten Kantoore van de Resident.

TEN SELVEN DAGE

Zullen ook voor de tyd van één jaar worden verkogt de AMPHOEN PAGTEN in de DISTRICTEN VAN BUITENZORG en CRAWANG, op zodanige Condition als ter plaatse hier boven gemeld te zien zyn.

T. McQUOID,
Resident.

BUITENZORG
den 16de April 1815 }

Advertisement.

BY order of the Bench of Magistrates of Batavia, Notice is hereby given, That from the 1st to the last of the month of May next ensuing, the duty of a half per cent on the value of the Houses in Town, for this current year, will be daily (except Sundays and Holidays) received at the office of their Accountant at the Stad-house, agreeably to a Government order of the 26th February 1813.

J. C. SCHMIDT, *Sec.*

BATAVIA,
April 18, 1815. }

Advertentie.

VAN wegen President en Magistraten der stad Batavia, word mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat van den 1ste tot den laatste Mey aanstaande (Zon en Feestdagen uitgezonderd) ten Kantore van hunne Accountant op het Stadhuys zal ontfangen worden, een half per cento op de getaxeerde waarde der Huysen en Erven, staande en gelegen in voorn. stad en zulks voor dit lopende jaar, ingevolge Gouvernements besluit van den 26ste February 1813.—Zullende tegen de nalatigen hier in worden geprocedeert naar luid der hier omtrent gestelde orders.

J. C. SCHMIDT, *Sec.*

BATAVIA,
den 18de April 1815. }

Advertisement.

THE President, Vice President, and Members of the European Orphan Chamber make known hereby, that they have directed Mr. Christiani, Member and Secretary to their Institution, to recover all the Monies which are still due to them on account of Public Sales, having perceived from the Register of these Sales, that the time which is fixed for the payment has expired long ago; wherefore every person whom it may concern is informed that the due observance of their duties does not admit of granting any longer delay, and that consequently against those who do not immediately discharge their Vendue-Bills when presented to them, a legal prosecution shall be entered, without consideration of rank or person.

By authority of the President, Vice-President, and Members of the European Orphan Chamber.

D. CHRISTIANI,

Secretary to the European Orphan Chamber.

BATAVIA, April 21, 1815.

Advertentie.

PRESIDENT, Vice President en Leeden der Weeskamer, maken by deez bekend, dat zy aan het meede Lid en Secretaris D. Christiani, hebben opgedragen, het invorderen van de noch ten behoeve der Kamer, uitstaande Vendue-Pennningen.

Dat zy uit de Lysten daar van, hebben opgemerkt, dat den tyd, waar op dezelve hadden moeten zyn afbetaalt, voor lange verlopen is.—Wes alven zy een yder die het aangaat informeeren, dat vermits het volgens haar pligt, niet van hun afhangt langer eenig uitstel te geeven, de zaken die by het aanbieden der Vendue-Rekeningen, dezelve niet prompt voldoen, dadelijke zonder aanzien van perzoonen geregtelyk zullen worden gedagvaert.

Uit naam van President, Vice President en Leeden der Weeskamer.

D. CHRISTIANI,

Secretaris van den Weeskamer.

BATAVIA, den 21ste April 1815.

Advertisement.

THE undersigned, with reference to the Advertisement in last Gazette, begs leave to inform those indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. Thomas Wattleworth, that his duty as Administrator, will oblige him very reluctantly to have recourse to legal measures to recover the amount of the Debts due the Estate, unless immediate payment is made.

ROBERT DUFF,

At the Office of Messrs. Jessen Trail & Co.
BATAVIA,
April 21st 1815. }

Advertisement.

ALL persons having claims upon the Estate of the late Mr. P. Ekeboom, Assistant Resident at Tagal, or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their claims and to pay their Debts to either of the undersigned Executors at Tagal, before the 1st June next.

A. A. HOMER, *Resident.*

G. J. KOCH.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te vorderen hebben, dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen den Heer P. Ekeboom, in leeven Assistant Resident te Tagal, worden verzogt daar van opgave of te betaling te doen, aan den ondergeteekendens Executeuren te Tagal, voor den 1ste Jany, aanstaande.

A. A. HOMER, *Resident.*

G. J. KOCH.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te preten-deren hebben van, dan wel schuldigd zyn aan den Boedel wylen den Pangeraing Singa Saree, gelieven daar van opgaaven te doen binnen den tyd van een maand gerekend van heeden, aan den administrateur dier nalatenschap.

BATAVIA,
den 22 April, 1815. }

JAN BURGER.

WANTED CASH,

FOR

BILLS ON AMSTERDAM,

Apply at the Gazette Office.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the eighth half yearly Lottery of the PROBO-LINGO PAPER CURRENCY, will take place on the 3d proximo, at the Stad-house in Batavia in the usual manner.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.
BATAVIA, April 20, 1815.

Advertentie.

WORDT hiernede kennis gegeven, dat de Agtste half jaarlyksche Lottery van de PROBOLINGOSCHE CREDIET PAPIEREN plaats zal hebben op den 1ste Mey aanstaande, ten Stadhuis te Batavia, op de gewone wyze.

Ter Ordonnantie van de Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Gouv.
BATAVIA, den 20 April 1815.

Vendu Advertissemanten.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag, den 24ste April 1815.
VOOR het Sterfhuys van wylen Willem van Berkum, staande op de Grote Roca Malacca, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Huismebelen, Wagens, Paarden, Slaven, zo meede eenige Regtsgeleerde en andere Boeken, &c. &c.

Op Donderdag, den 27ste April 1815.
VOOR de Gouvernements Pakhuysen, voor rekening van het Gouvernement van diverse goederen, &c. &c.

Op Woensdag, den 26ste April 1815.
VOOR de woning van H. T. Kruithoff, staande in de Koestraat, van een parthy Rottings, Fraye Lywaten, Dames Kleeden, Sjaals, Doeken, Dranken, en al het geen ten dage der verkoping zal worden opgeveild.

Op Vrydag, den 28ste April 1815.
VOOR de woning van J. A. Dat, staande aan de Oostzyde van de Tygersgragt, van Gouden en Zilver werken, Huismebelen, Slaven, Wagens, Paarden, neevens andere goederen meer.

Op Maandag, en Vrydag, den 24 en 28ste April 1815.—des morgens ten negen uren.
IS den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia van mening, ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welmelden Hoogen Raad verkoping te houden voor de woning van de Chineezen Tan Ngeeko, en Tan Tiewko, van een parthy by wege van Executie agterhaalde huismebelen, Citsen, Lywaaten, Wagens en Paarden.

Op Zaterdag, den 29 April 1815.
IS den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia van mening, ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welmelden Hoogen Raad verkoping te houden voor de woning van de Chineezen Tan Ngeeko, en Tan Tiewko, van een parthy by wege van Executie agterhaalde huismebelen, Citsen, Lywaaten, Wagens en Paarden.

Eerstelyk.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Woonhuis, Combuis, Dispens, Slaave vertrekken, Paardestal en Wagenhuis, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad aan de oostzyde van de Groote Rivier, in het blok Q, sub No. 23 en 74:—benevens zekere twee ledige Erven, thans te zamen getrokken en tot een gemaakt gelegen binnen deeze Stad, aan de oostzyde van de Groote Rivier in het blok Q, sub No. 19, 20, 21, 22, 75 en 76, toebehoorende aan gen. Heer Juchler.

Ten Tweede.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Huis, Combuis, Dispens, Slaave vertrekken, Paardestal en Wagenhuis, staande en gelegen buiten de Statspoort Rotterdam, in het posterveld het 18de deel van het blok L, sub No. 68 en 69; belend ten westen met de stads buiten barm, ten oosten met Leendert Lehmanns, ten noorden met Johannes Boodts, en ten zuiden met toebehoorende mede aan voorn. Heer Juchler.

Daaromme is er iemand die eenig recht, actie of toezegging op de voorschreeven Perceelen zouden willen pretendeeren, en zich opposeren tegen de voorschreeven Executie en Verkoop, die komen by den voornoemden Sequester, ten zynen

Kantoor op de Voorrey buiten deze stat, verklaaren de reden van dien, by wien inmiddels nadere informatie te bekomen zyn.

Die gading hebben om de voorschreeven Vastigheden te koopen, die koomen ten dage uren en plaatze voorschreeven, aanhooren de Conditie en doen hun profyt. Aldus gedaan en gepubliceerd, na voorsz. gaande klokke geslag van de puy van het Raadhuis, op Zaterdag den 8ste April 1815.

Door my,
W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,
Deurwaarder.

Op Zaterdag, den 13de Mai 1815.

IS den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie, van meening ten overstaan van een Commissie uit welmelden Hoogen Rade, des morgens ten 10 uren voor deszelfs Kantoor op de Voorrey, by wege van Executie te verkopen.

No. 1.—Zeker stuk Thum Land bebouwd met een groote Steene Huis, Combuis, Dispens, Paarden Staal, en Wagen Huis, staande en gelegen een groot half uur gaans Westwaards buiten de Utrechtse Poort, aan de Noordzyde van de Amanus-gragt in het Westerveld het 8 deel van het blok P. sub No. 386 en 387.

No. 2.—Zeker twee Erven agter den anderen nu te zamen getrokken, bebouwd met een Steene Huis, staande en gelegen buiten de Utrechtse Poort, in het Westerveld het 7 deel van het blok P. sub No. 33, belend ten Noorden met de Heere weg langs de Amanus-gragt, en ten Zuiden met Tan Konghie en Tan Kongseeng.

No. 3.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een Steene pedak staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad aan de Oostzyde van de Groote rivier in het blok E. sub No. 6, belend ten Zuiden met de Leuwine-gragt, en ten Noorden met de Chinese Thee Linko. Voorts zo als de gedachte vastigheden ter plaatse voorzien gelegen en toebehorende zyn No. 1, aan de Heere J. A. Lion, en No. 2 en 3, aan den Luitenant der Chineesen Tan Tjanlong.

Daaromme is er iemand die enig recht, actie of toezegging op het voorschreeven perceelen zoude willen pretendeeren en zich opposeren tegen de voorschreeven Executie en verkoping, die komen by den voornoemden Sequester ten zynen Kantoor voornoemd, verklaaren de reden van dien, by wien inmiddels nadere informatie te bekomen en de Conditie der verkoop te zien zyn.

Die gading hebben om de voorschreeven vastigheden te koopen die koomen ten dage uren en plaatze voorschreeven aanhooren de Conditie en doen hun profyt.

Aldus gedaan en gepubliceerd na voorsz. gaande klokke geslag, van de Puy van den Raad-huis op Zaterdag, 1815.

By my,
W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,
Deurwaarder.

Advertentie.

WORD bekend gemaakt dat het Perceel No. 1, welke door den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad ter verkoop, is geannonceert voor Zaterdag den 29 April aanstaande, zal worden verkogt met vryheid aan den Koper des verkiezende aftebreken.

Advertentie.

DOOR den ondergeteekende als provisioneel aangesteld tot het waarneemen der nog loopende zaaken van de Bank van Leening, word hier mede bekend gemaakt, dat gedurende deeze maand April, dagelijks (de Zaterdag, Zon en Feestdagen uitgezonderd) door hem in gemelde Bank van Leening zal worden ontvangen, de verscheene reuten op beleunde Vastigheden in de maand April 1814, welke volgens 's Banks Instructie de dato 1ste November 1813, moeten worden betaald in zilver geld.

WM. BERKHOFF.
BATAVIA
In de Bank van Leening,
den 7de April 1815.

Advertisement.

ALL persons being indebted to, or having claims against the late Firm of SHRAPNELL, SKELTON and CO. are hereby requested to discharge or adjust the same with the succeeding Firm of SKELTON and CO.

BATAVIA, April 2, 1815.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te preten-deeren hebben, dan wel schuldig zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen Willem van Berkum, in leven Procureur, gelieve daar van opgaven te doen binnen den tyd van een Maand gerekend van heden, aan den geassumeerde Exeuteur Jan Burger.

BATAVIA, den 8ste April 1815.

HOLLANDSCHE ALMANACHEN,

VOOR DIT LOPENDE JAAR

Zyn in de Drukkery te be komen.

To the Editor of the JAVA GAZETTE.

Sir,
In such an age of wonders it strikes me that the occurrences transpiring in this demy paradise, are by no means of least interest. Persuaded of this almost self-evident fact, permit me for the information of your Readers to communicate through the respectable medium of your valuable Paper, a relation of the memorable transactions which lately took place in a certain laudable society on the important event of the arrival in this Colony of that celebrated Philosopher, Traveller, Naturalist, Philologist, Orientalist and Politician, MYNHEER VAN DER HUMBUG, well known in the republic of letters. This Gentleman, the generality of Readers must be aware, is a genuine Dutchman, of high respectability, intimately connected by birth with most of the learned families on the Continent; and being in legitimate possession of the chair of *Linnaeus*, (which it seems no native of Britain is endowed with capabilities of sufficient magnitude to fill) deeply versed in the weighty volumes of that profound author *Valenty*, well acquainted with those eminent peregrinators *Thunberg*, *Stavortinus*, &c. now that the distresses, distractions, revolutions, and misfortunes of *Vaderland* have been put an end to, has reached this country (as the first fruits of the blessed harvest shortly to be expected) for the express purpose of completing by his own personal exertions, the glorious work begun by the meritorious labours of those writers, and deciding the interesting discussion urged by the united efforts of all the JAVA talents—namely, whether the inhabitants of this Island are guilty of the horrible practice of scratching each others heads, and at what hours of the day *Coolies* and other persons of distinction among them retire to enjoy the luxury of a comfortable dinner.

The appearance of this famous personage being rather unlooked for, it became a matter of no small difficulty where to find a house sufficiently commodious to afford room for the numerous assemblage it was understood would be present on an occasion of such importance. A long debate in consequence ensued, and it was at length finally arranged to make use of a spacious and elegant edifice situated in the midst of an extremely well peopled, but very quiet and peaceably disposed neighbourhood within the suburbs of this extensive City—accordingly on the evening of the 1st instant, a day by immemorial custom devoted to purposes of this description, the whole body of *Literati*, with *Hollandus* at their head, repaired to the place appointed; and this ornament to the literature of his country being unanimously elected to preside, with the respect due to his exalted character, *Mynheer van der Humbug* was introduced into the assembly.—Portly, dignified, and smitten with a just sense of his own distinguished merits, seemed a worthy representative of that illustrious race of writers who have within the last two months been invoked from the deepest recesses of the mighty gulf of oblivion, to contribute amusement and instruction to the wondering and ignorant Public of Java.—On one temple *Valenty* appeared to have fixed an imperial throne, enveloped in the ponderous dignity of impenetrable obscurity; the other presented the proper residence of *Bontius*, *van Rheede*, *Browerus*, *Van der Worm*, *Grim*, (Heaven bless us!!!) *Guenier*, *Leydekker*, &c. &c. with all the rest of the five multiplied, *ad infinitum*;—right in the center over the broad bridge (not unlike the *pons asinorum*) of a well formed nose, (in the opinion of *Lacater* of more value to the possessor than kingdoms) *Thunberg* and *Stavortinus*, we thought sat in person, while his *Atlantean* shoulders, like those of another *Hercules*, seemed to uphold the stupendous structure of Dutch Oriental Literature. So stood the mighty chief, great as a second *Goliath*, when *Hollandus*, shaking his pair of pyramidal ornaments with the gravity of *Imidos*, commenced a luminous oration, composed as being best suited for the occasion, in that noble language termed *Humbug* Latin, which similar to loveliness, said *Hol-*

landus, "when *unadorned* is *adorned* the most," and bears about as much affinity to the *Jargon* employed by *Virgil* and *Horace*, as the Italian of the East to that neglected dialect *Arabic*, or still less important *Hebrew*. The great object held forth in this model of oratory, so far as so humble a judge was enabled to perceive, appeared twofold;—1st, an attempt equally novel, ingenious, and successful, to prove that although *Hollandus* may be objected to, from being a word not discoverable in any Dictionary—it nevertheless forms a very correct *Humbug* expression, importing, signifying, or denoting a thorough bred *Hollander*, in the same manner the worthy President, since the publication of the first communication under this signature had been given to understand *Batavus* implied a *Dutchman*. He then proceeded to the second main point which he had in view, and this was to deliver an opinion for the consideration of Mr. *Van der Humbug*, respecting the principal cause operating to rear the mighty fabric of the British Empire in the East, and the origin of "the vast and rapid improvements *British India* has undergone." Nothing can be more plain, urged *Hollandus* (dilating upon this topic with all the warmth and energy the subject may be supposed to have inspired) than that all these wonderful occurrences, are entirely owing to the circumstance of Scotchmen "hanging together;" and, continued the Orator, with the true spirit of a Patriot alarmed for the injured honor of his country, "Since I am not ashamed of what God has made me, boldly will I declare all thorough bred *Hollanders* ought speedily to imitate this bright example, and notwithstanding my countrymen have been prevented as yet from hanging together safely by political events, soon do I trust to hail the blissful period when that delightful occurrence will take place for the eternal repose of Europe and incalculable benefit of the Island of Java." Lastly he alluded to a record of very considerable antiquity, discovered a short time ago in this place, and examined with their usual precision by those two eminent and indefatigable Malay scholars, Mr. V. Z. and Mr. V. D. B. both born without the aid of a *Javanese* mother, very probably as *Hollandus* noticed, without the assistance of any mother whatever. In this invaluable relic, forming one of the most curious documents at present in the possession of antiquarians, being generally believed by the learned to have been written about the time of the celebrated descent from *Noah's Ark*, which occurred as noticed by Mr. Maraden in the Island of *Sumatra*, it is asserted that the arch-enemy of mankind being one day engaged in a Philological research, boiled all the languages existing in the world in a large pot, and allotting a portion of this "hell broth," to each nation, bestowed the scum upon the inhabitants of a fine fertile and marshy country situated on the Western confines of Europe. Now, proceeded *Hollandus*, advancing in the argument, although this account be not strictly reconcileable with the tradition usually received of every language originating in the confusion at the building of Babel, yet as it has been brought to our notice in an admirable translation from the Malay executed by two thorough bred *Hollanders*, no doubt can exist of the credibility we should attach to it;—especially since the whole is every whit as authentic as the other records hitherto discovered in that tongue. The only question, therefore, is to what particular class of persons the scum was given, "for my own part, he continued, I make no hesitation in affirming them to have actually formed the ancestors of the present *Edinburgh Review*, for the work is not only damnable in itself, as is evident from the motto *Index damnatur*, &c. but more diabolical language I never witnessed than is contained in that infernal publication." *Hollandus* making a long pause at this part of the oration *Philosopis* embraced the opportunity to present the stranger with a liberal pinch of *Irish black guard*, while the *Englishman*, with a very engaging mien, politely expressed the happiness he then enjoyed from the presence of the illustrious foreigner, and stated that he hoped as the *Edinburgh Review* was already disarmed of some of its terrors, he did not doubt but the laughing stocks would profit in future by the lesson they have received—"Here *VAN DER HUMBUG* giving a loud *HEM!* which partook of the nature of a sneeze or some other eruption of that kind, and supposed to proceed from the potency of the pinch just afforded him by *Philo*, the Gentleman who signs three letters in a cross suddenly presented himself in order to mention that, from his own innate ideas of modesty he had been compelled to conceal one letter of his name, for as he quoted "ars non habet inimicum nisi ignorantem," yet he could not question but the penetrating discernible in the acute sagacity of *VAN DER HUMBUG*, had already led this great man to the detection of the absent vowel, and further explained that the entire signature, not reduced to a fraction or negative

quantity in *Algebra*, denotes the sentiments entertained by himself respecting the merits of his own works, and the proper purpose for which they were originally intended, or could be with justice applied."—During this conversation X. Y. Z. observed "that it afforded him inexpressible satisfaction to meet Mr. *Humbag*, in an assembly formed upon the principles of a *private party*.—With the principal members of his family he had long enjoyed the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance, and he now begged to express his opinion of the estimation in which they are held from being fully aware of the similarity existing between the amusements of a Ball-Room and a Theatre, a piece of information perfectly incomprehensible to the dull intellects of *Anonymous*."

The reply of this latter Gentleman, with a description of the astonishment of the *Spectator* at perceiving a *Ghost* in his own shape, together with the learned observations of *van der Humbag* himself on the present state of literature in Java, will afford matter for a future communication, the present having exceeded the bounds originally allotted, but the vast importance of the subject will it is trusted plead as a sufficient apology, by

Sir, with due respect
Your most obedient servant,
TOM TICKLEWELL.
JACATRA,
April 17, 1815.

To the Editor of the
JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.
Audi alteram partem.

SIR,
A lapse of some weeks necessarily ensues from the dispatch of our papers and the receipt of yours, it is therefore impossible to be so prompt in our communications as we could wish.

Subsequent to our last letter, we have been highly gratified and much informed by the perusal of "Civilis" on the very perilous and hopeless postulatam assumed by the unfortunate "Hollandus," and his swaggering coadjutor "An Englishman," in the existing controversy. We are by no means disposed to treat lightly the important question before us—it has excited a reasonable curiosity with your readers; and we make no doubt you will gratify it as far as it lays in your power to do so.

Before we submit our final observations, we take the first opportunity of correcting a chronological error in our last. We have said, that the dominion of the Dutch on Java was "more than three hundred years," we should have written "nearly two hundred years." This correction we hope may reach you in time, and spare us an age of future useless litigation and querulous dispute.*

We shall now endeavour to pursue our assumed office, and freely make our observations on what has recently been laid before the public. It may not be unnecessary to observe and premise at this place, that we take (and have always taken) the present question in only one plain, simple point of view—that is, *are the animadversions of the said Review, just or unjust?* We go not into any sort of general detail of the whole "Article," but merely we consider the offensive passages as cited by "Hollandus." If then these *very passages* we prove true, the matter is at rest—for, as Junius says, "Facts are stubborn things." If what we have already perused as hostile and aimed at the Review, be considered as argument or common-sense, we regret having intruded ourselves so often on your columns. If petulance of reproach and personal resentment is listened to with complacency and reverence, we stoop and bow to the vulgar language of "An Englishman." To avoid writing ill of those, of whom we have but very little reason to write well, is indeed the temperance of aversion; and with this reflection we dismiss from our notice "An Englishman!" The communication of "Civilis" we humbly conceive to be amply satisfactory; and to the mind of a fair and attentive reader, conclusive. The comparisons bring home the questions, elucidating each position in a very plain and happy manner. The four notes of "B" are equally pertinent.

Let then nothing further be said about the literary qualifications of the Dutch in

* To prove the language of the *Review*, and justify its reproaches, we consider *half a century* adequate to our purpose. The reader is requested to turn to "Macpherson's History of the European Commerce with India" and the first volume of "Raynal's Indies." "Four ships sailed from the Texel on the 2d of April 1595, for the Dutch East India Trade, under their Commercial Director Cornelius Houtman."

"Early in 1619" says Macpherson, "Koen, the Dutch Commander, founded and fortified Batavia, appointed it to be the capital of the Companies territories and settlements in India, instead of Amboyna, which had hitherto been the seat of Government."

India. It is a hopeless and a vain attempt to reason otherwise. The further the question is agitated the more obvious it becomes—instead of finding shelter from too merited obloquy, we are afraid our Dutch friends will fall so fatally as "n'er to hope again."

We had written thus far when your paper of the 18th instant came to hand. Concluding the perusal, we were never more tempted to exclaim from our *Aristarchal Chair* than now, "vox and præterea nihil!" What in the name of common sense have we here? This is indeed food for *Reviewers*! Here indeed is game! *Wild goose* and a wildfire with a vengeance! Let us take our post behind this our writing-desk and take a random shot at this "Genuine Dutchman" for the Java Government Gazette.

If this our repellent be a "Genuine Dutchman" he certainly *shows us much game* as "An Englishman" does. Let us be serious.

Boileau observed well when he wrote "Le vrai pent quelquefois n'être pas vraisemblable." Your correspondents seem to think so too, and probably the public will, ere this controversy be at an end.

We flattered ourselves we were safe from hard words, and little expected to be so roundly accused of "slandrous assertions," merely because we spoke the truth. An ingenious subterfuge would have afforded this correspondent of yours a much better shelter than thoughtlessly attempting to *argue* a topic, where there evidently existed no room or matter for serious confutation. We beg leave to tell this "Genuine Dutchman" that he is a shallow reasoner and superficially acquainted with causes and effects, when he defines the "short residence," the "difficulty of communicating ideas," or the "difference of habits," as the causes that have so long kept the English and the Dutch at the distance and reserve we generally believe throughout this Island to prevail. Perhaps there is nothing more true, than that conformity of character is one of the greatest sources of friendship—to the want of this very conformity we attribute what our writer has otherwise considered. It is that broad distinction of character alone, that severs one Nation from another; it is that which comprises the essence and the very soul of all "social intercourse."

It is further said that "there now are persons on this Island who have collected invaluable treasures of information respecting Java." On his *ipse dixit* we admit nothing—we apply our remarks and make our allusions to things as they are, to Literature as it is, as we have found it, and as it has existed for those two hundred years!—We are not now to be told and denied, from what may hereafter appear. This would indeed be acting up to the old English proverb. Notwithstanding, we like this subterfuge and think it admissible. What remains to be noticed of this paragraph, we shall briefly add—that where even a poor, humble creature of a "Compiler" could not be found, we are afraid the pursuit for an *Author* would have been doubly difficult and vain. From these considerations we see no reason why the G. D. should so rashly call "our statements premature and erroneous." Let us but look to the encouragement that literary pursuits have met with on Java, and we need not go far into the present dispute to ascertain its depth.

Had there ever existed works of any common utility or information regarding these Colonies, we affirm and are assured, that they would speedily have assumed and English dress, and this now tedious controversy had never been convassed on these shores.

What remains to be noticed of G. D. we shall pass over here, as we have in a preceding part of this letter answered to his chronological strictures. If he will take the trouble to comprehend the plain language of the Review, he will there find the dates perfectly correct, requiring none of his fancied sagacity to amend. We despair (and so has all enlightened Europeans) to rouse a spirit that never yet existed on these shores for literary research (amongst the Dutch). That a time may come, we devoutly wish, but not even then will these our reproaches be forgotten; however, Genuine Dutchmen may laugh at them at this time. We do not envy that man who can thus scoff and contemn merited obloquy; nor do we believe the boasted language of G. D. the genuine dictates of his heart or of his Countrymen. Thus far is certain. "Magna et veritas et prævalebit."

We are your humble correspondents,
R
A—S.
March 31, 1815.

* The reader will see this detached allusion if he recollects the language of the "Genuine Dutchman." By the bye, what is the meaning of a "Genuine Dutchman?" Is not a Dutchman a Dutchman? or is there any other quality requisite to make one? 3.

For the Java Gazette.

"Who shames a Scribbler? break one cobweb thro',
"He spins the slight, self-pleasing thread aew,
"Destroy his fib or sophistry in vain,
"The creature's at his dirty work again."

To brush away the cobwebs of literature is a vexatious and filthy employment, but a necessary one; I must therefore once more engage in the humble task. It has pleased providence to give "a Genuine Dutchman" a very slender intellect, and any error into which he may fall in consequence, he cannot in reason be answerable for; but common honesty is not denied by nature to the meanest abilities, a truth which I would impress on my countryman for his future consolation and amendment.—The Genuine Dutchman represents me as asserting that our countrymen enjoyed an undisputed sovereignty of two Centuries continuance in Java. The Edinburgh Reviewer, whom I professed to follow, says that a connection of 200 years standing existed between the Dutch and Javaneese. This is general enough and erring on the safe side at least, as far as the argument of the Genuine Dutchman is concerned. I never said or meant any thing else. The Dutch to the last moment of their authority never enjoyed an undisputed sovereignty on this Island, as the English pretty well known. If the Genuine Dutchman's accusation against me of having committed an anachronism of 130 years be well founded, it necessarily follows that the authority of the Dutch Nation has been paramount on this Island no longer than 70 years, in other words that it was established only about the year 1745 or 1746. About this very time commenced the decline of the Dutch power, not only in India, but in Europe; at least I know of no Writer or Historian who differs from another above a few years in fixing the date of this mournful era. How pointedly absurd. An historian who should date the glory of Carthage from the termination of the second Punic war, would not be more ridiculous. Now see what a labyrinth this Genuine Dutchman has got himself into, and mark the retributive justice which attends disingenuousness.—He fixes the permanent establishment of the Dutch influence at the moment of its decline, and by this notable artifice loses almost every Dutch writer of any note, with all the foreign spoil which we have attempted to appropriate, such as Valentyn, Rumphius, and Kamper; nay, he loses even Van der Worm,* at the very instant that he is quoting the latter as an instance of culpable and willful omission on my part.

I strongly recommend to those who are anxious to establish the censure of the Edinburgh Review to patronize the future literary attempts of this "Genuine Dutchman," and particularly to encourage him to favor the public with farther proofs of his skill in the Javaneese language.

SOOSOOHOONANG!!

"Whence and what art thou execrable shape!"

There is no such word in the Javaneese language. Unless the Genuine Dutchman mends his orthography I will not take upon me to return the compliment he has paid me, and must beg to be excused from recommending him to Government, either in the capacity of a translator or in any other useful one.

CIVILIS.

* This eminent person wrote a *vocabulary* of the Malay language printed at Batavia in the year 1677, that is to say, near 70 years before the commencement of the Augustan age of the Genuine Dutchman.

MR. EDITOR,

You say you have received my polite letter, and although it might have been bad, it certainly was not worse than most of the miserable productions you weakly insert in your valueless Gazette. I may with great justice retort that it is impossible to honor your imbecile remarks on the subject of my *Spectator* with the name of criticism; I feel extremely happy your lenient disposition induced you to suppress a letter which has not been blessed with the inveterate features of originality that your own works generally carry about them. With respect to your determination of exposing my ignorance to the world, you will be afraid to let this meet the public eye.

You Sir! attempt to expose my ignorance, being already nearly swallowed up in the vortex of stupidity your Gazette contains, and which is likely to remain as a monumental disgrace; I really pity such a ridiculous attempt to irritate your betters. I Sir would wish you to know I never flatter myself or any other person. Whether my remarks were severe or not, why not give the public an opportunity of judging of their merits; this would have been really generous, but you keeping back my work still think it necessary to abuse it, and I having no other copy whereby to vindicate myself and production fall an easy prey to that generosity you so much boast of in the remarks you have deigned to honor me with. The Gentleman who

performed the character of Hotspur could not have been exceeded on any stage whatever provided he had left his vanity at home—O Tempore, O Mores. The only ridicule if I had talents to write any? on the subject of the Actors was misplaced, as you have often deserved a share and never would have escaped it but in the last play and that thro' accident.

You Sir had not sense to perceive the misspelling in my *Spectator* was purposely done to amuse the public. If Sir, I had one of your productions from which I could point *Extracts*, I have no doubt I would make it ridiculous enough, but printing in that manner is criminally unjust to the author, and thus I fall asacrifice to your illiberality. Hoping you will find courage to insert this in your next Gazette I remain ad ultimum.

A SPECTATOR.

As this *Spectator* is so bent upon our publishing some specimen of his talent for composition, we have indulged him by inserting the foregoing production in our present number, but having thus complied with the solicitation of our enraged Correspondent we trust that he will not again be so unreasonable as to expect we can countenance any further intrusion upon the patience of the public—we are not sorry to perceive that our remarks have kindled such a flame in the mind of our literary contributor.—It evinces more strongly than any language of ours how entirely our censures have been merited, and it is the very proof that his enemy would advance when he wished to establish the justice of our disapprobation.

It is certainly the first time we ever heard *originality* advanced as a literary crime in composition, but the witty *Spectator* may have possibly some concealed interpretation for this passage which we have not the sense to discover; he has however given us no bad specimen of his talent for flattery when he disclaims so decidedly the practice of it; at all events he has flattered our efforts upon the present occasion and he has proved most decidedly that we have his passions at command.

The public have been so grossly insulted by this shallow-brained *Spectator* when he tells them his *bad spelling* was intended for their amusement, that we do not think it likely they will relish any further discussion of his merits; we shall therefore take leave of the subject and assure him that any further communication of this fiery nature will be most unthankfully refused by the

EDITOR.

Lines spoken by Dennis Brulgruddery, on the occasion of the late performance of *John Bull*, instead of *A Cure for "The Heart-Ache"*, at the Weltevreden Theatre.

"Och! honies, I'm griev'd and cannot speak,
For why? we've miss'd a cure for the heart-ache:
Eh! troth there's none, (and sure that's a wonder,)
Looks sour, like my strong beer just turn'd by thunder,
Faith of merriment your sweet mugs are full,
Arrah, say, we've pleased you with *John Bull*;
No cure for heart-aches, a mighty funny story,
What better cure, than Dennis, here before ye;
Altho' to sing he's not cut out by nature,
Yet, still you'll own that he's a pratty creature.
It's not a month sure, since you saw King Harry,
With all his Nobles in a wondrous flurry,
Dress'd out like *Lords*, with feathers in their caps,
For which were given them, many pretty claps.
Indeed, I grant, and each one will allow,
He's tumbld from a throne to the Red Cow;
But all one that, for your own selves saw dead,
Him, here a *Brazier* in fierce Hotspur's stead;
And big Jack too, this night is grown so slim,
That fast with lumps of Gold he tries to swim.
Of Worcester's Earl, Oh! did not he bother ye,
Who'd him suspect in *Mother Brulgruddery*;
And then again to see this warrior shine,
Straight stand a *Belle* in *Lady Caroline*.
Sure, through the circle of the Actors range,
Perhaps was never known so great a change;
Therefore to failings be a little blind,
(Oh! faith I see that you'll not prove unkind)
And every night our wish shall be to please,
To every bosom give the "Heart Ache's" ease.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a second communication from a *Spectator* which has proved to us that two Correspondents have assumed the same signature; we therefore congratulate the first *Spectator* upon this discovery and we have no hesitation to acknowledge that we were deceived.

It is impossible for an Editor to make any observation upon the hand-writing of a Correspondent—communications are generally anonymous, and the authors of them are consequently unknown—if we had imagined for one moment that the *Spectators* were not the same, we should not certainly have paid our first contributor so bad a compliment as to have associated him with the second.—We would gladly insert the second letter from the first *Spectator* (notwithstanding the personal abuse with which it teems) if we were not desirous of concluding a discussion that can only interest the parties concerned—the sense of the Editor was not alone consulted when the critique upon Henry the Fourth was refused—it was obvious to every promoter of Theatrical amusement that although there might be no offence designed by the author when he commented so freely upon the performance, that yet the publication of this paper would materially damp the exertions of our Dramatic Friends, and under this impression we refused

to publish it, for which we trust we are acquitted in the minds of our readers.
As "Anonymous" cannot be recognized personally we must decline to insert the paper of V. U. W.
"A Brother Pestle" shall find a place in our next.

MARRIAGE.

At Samarang, on the 10th inst. by the Reverend Mr. Bruckner, A. Loudon, Esq. Collector of Government Customs, to Miss Valck.

JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1815.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Turr, to officiate as a Magistrate of Batavia.

We have not yet received any particulars of the eruption that has recently taken place in the volcano at Goonong Bromo, about sixty miles South East of Sourabaya, but from the quantity of ashes that are scattered over the mountainous parts of the Island we have no doubt but the discharge has been very considerable. The supposed cannonade on the morning of the 11th instant excited no small degree of curiosity at Batavia, and as similar sounds were heard at Sourabaya on the 5th, we are looking anxiously forward for letters from the Eastward. "Yesterday," says our Correspondent of the 6th, "a rumbling noise commenced under the Earth which lasted from 2 o'clock until 8; it resembled the discharge of cannon, and was accompanied by intense heat and a thickness in the atmosphere that confined the sight to a very limited distance."—Other accounts mention that the Volcano at Goonong Bromo was most awfully grand, that it was sending forth vast quantities of ashes, and that the whole hemisphere was so illuminated that a Newspaper could be read at midnight in the streets of Sourabaya. The subterraneous sounds that were heard in the neighbourhood of Batavia were like peals of heavy cannon. They were heard distinctly at the Regencies, at Buitenzorg and to the Westward, and upon Saturday and Sunday last the atmosphere was so obscured by smoke that the sun was scarcely visible; at Buitenzorg no part of the Bazar could be seen from the Government House. We trust our Correspondents from Sourabaya will be fully communicative upon this interesting subject.

Several accidents by lightning have lately occurred in the neighbourhood of Batavia—one of the Scapoy Barracks at Chemangis was struck on the 10th instant, but in consequence of the heavy rain only a part of the thatch was consumed; a Havildar and two Scapoys were wounded upon this occasion, and on Sunday last one was struck dead and another lost the use of his limbs.

The Comedy of *John Bull* was performed with unbounded applause on Thursday evening at the Military Bachelor's Theatre, and we cannot say too much in praise of that admirable actor who sustained two such opposite characters as *Mother Brulgruddey* and *Lady Caroline Braymore* with such perfect success.

We have had no arrivals of consequence during the last week—a report prevailed to which we cannot attach much credit, that a ship from China had arrived at Samarang and had brought news of peace with America—This was received thither by a ship direct from the Brazils.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.] April 16—Swedish ship Count Rosen, Eric Nissen, from Gottenburg 10th October, and the Cape 1st of Feb.
Same day—Brig Elizabeth, F. Lythoff, from Samarang 1st April.—Malay do. Expedition, Jamaloudin, from Cheribon 8th do.
April 18—Brig Helena Jawha, Jalestaw Materos, from Samarang 11th do.—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Sack and children.
Do. 19—Brig Hendrik, H. Dutken, from do. 7th do.—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Hensch.
Same day—Arab do. Booroon, Sch Awal, from do. 31st March.—Passenger, Capt. Douglas, 78th Regt.
Chinese do. Golek, Kowchou, from Tagal 12th April.—Brig Maria, R. Devos, from Samarang 10th do.—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Hardy, and Miss Kumphuis.—Do. Helena, J. Ross, from do.—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Zeeuw.

DEPARTURES.] April 15—Brig Henry, N. B. Chan, for Calcutta.—Passengers, Mr. Cowan, and Mr. Randall.
April 18—Arab ship Mahabary, Said Alwee, for Samarang and Grisse.

Bengal.

Asiatic Mirror, Jan. 18.

The late Expedition of Detachments of the Bengal Army against the Nepalese Frontiers, having rendered any accounts of that part of India interesting, we have made the following extract from a late number of the British Review, which contains much valuable information.

The territory of Nepal, situated between the 27th and 28th degrees of latitude, is composed rather of a congeries of mountains, than connected chain of hills. It is of an intermediate elevation between the plains of Bengal and Bahar, and the mountains of Himalah or Hamalaya, which even in the latitude of 29 north are covered with perpetual snow, and constitute without question the most elevated region of the old world. Their stupendous height is perceived in clear weather from Poonta on the Ganges, in lat. 25 17, and is mistaken by travellers for a range of fleecy clouds, until successive observations show the outline to be unchanged.

The extent of Nepal may be roundly estimated at twelve geographical degrees between its eastern and western limits, while from north to south it extends to an uncertain breadth of from one to two degrees. Without placing much reliance on Hindu tradition, even when seconded by Puranic quotations, we may admit that many historical and geological facts are incorporated with the wildness of mythological extravagances. That the valley of Nepal, as well as its beautiful sister of Kashmir, may both have been heretofore extensive lakes, is strongly indicated by the present appearances of the depth and nature of the soil, &c. &c.; and probability is certainly not weakened by corresponding traditions among the natives. Nor can we allow much weight to General Kirkpatrick's objections on the hypothesis. The romantic valley of Nepal is of an oval shape, about 12 miles in its greatest diameter, surrounded by a chain of lofty hills; and, although in reference to them properly called a valley, is yet high land.

Between these mountains, and the frontier of Bengal, is situated the Turryam, a succession of lower hills, and unhealthy swamps, as the name imports. In the wide wastes, which are generally found on the frontiers of uncivilized states, it was the rule of ancient times to consider the boundary of each to be marked by the limit of actual cultivation; and a solitary fact happens to be known to us which seems to afford an interesting illustration of the actual progress or recession on each side of the line to which we allude. (1) the acquisition of the Dewany, in 1705, the small fort of Jellalpur in the province of Purana, was the frontier station, and actual boundary of the Mogul Government. In 1796, the British frontier, marked by the limits of its cultivation, extended near forty miles to the northward of Jellalpur. The most laboured dissertation could not exhibit, in a more conclusive form, the actual superiority of the British government in India, with all its faults, over the native states, in the progress of civilization, agriculture, population, and wealth.

Our immediate neighbours, in this lower belt were known by the general designation of the twenty-four rajahs or chieftains, whose territories had been occasionally assailed by the Mogul Lieutenants; but the hills of Nepal, as General Kirkpatrick informs us, had never been subdued, or even disturbed by the Musulman power. Here then the theorist may seek for man in that state of peace and innocency so often described as the legitimate offspring of the Hindu religion, unpolluted by the crimes of civilized society, undisturbed by the vices which ambition engenders; and the theorist would find his ideal picture transformed into an exhibition of murder, rapine, and treachery, as perfect as any which the world has witnessed on a larger scale, from the conquests of Alexander to those of Napoleon.

The Goorkali, a petty chief whose territories are situated to the westward of

Nepaul, began the trade of conquest in the usual form of seizing successively by fraud, treachery, or violence the territories of his neighbours. About the year 1769, or 1770, a disputed succession in Nepaul induced one of the competitors to solicit the aid of the Goorkali, and he afforded it in the customary way, by seizing the patrimony for himself. In 1773 he meditated the conquest of Morung, a portion of the Turinani, adjacent to the province of Purnea; the chieftain of that country, who had always preserved a friendly intercourse with Bengal, claimed the protection of the English Government; and Mr. Hastings addressed a letter to the Goorkali, prohibiting his advance to the eastward of the River Coosi, inasmuch as the Rajah of Morung being the friend of the English, must be protected by them. The sagacious Goorkali met the courier with the letter on the banks of the Coosi, detained him until he had completed the conquest of Morung, and then dismissed him, properly bribed and instructed, with an answer to Mr. Hastings, 'regretting that he had not received his letter until he had completed the conquest of Morung, a faithless and turbulent race, over whom it was necessary to establish a regular government; that being now accomplished, it would be easy to make such arrangements in consequence, as should be convenient and acceptable to both states.' Other objects of superior importance prevented Mr. Hastings from prosecuting his original intention with respect to Morung. The Rajah died during the campaign, and his widow, a beautiful and interesting female of seventeen, took refuge within the English possessions.

It is always a delightful relief to turn from the review of crime and conquest to the contemplation of the peaceful virtues; and we shall extract from the journal of a friend, who visited that neighbourhood not many years ago, some accounts of an English gentleman, connected with the subject of our narrative:

Mr. Smith first settled in this neighbourhood in 1773, as the agent, and subsequently the partner, of some commercial men in Calcutta, and engaged largely in the trade of timber from Morung, in the manufacture of indigo and salt-petre, and in an artificer's yard which employs about 150 workmen, in which he builds boats, constructs carts, agricultural implements, &c. &c. which find a ready sale on the spot; on the whole, he has not less, as he informs me, than 500 men in constant monthly pay, in his various establishments. Mr. Smith is not in the Company's service, but without authority, without any public office, and almost without public protection, he has established in his neighbourhood an influence of the most honourable kind, resulting from a confidence in his integrity, and his virtues. All disputes are referred to his decision, and the judges of Tirhoot and Purnea are troubled with no suits from the neighbourhood of Nautpoor, (the place of his residence). In seasons of famine, he often purchases the most wretched of the children, whom it is the practice in every part of India to offer for sale; these he maintains till of an age to be employed in useful labour, and then either establishes them in farms, or employs them in his works at the same pay as other labourers or artificers, and the severest mark of authority which he exercises over them, in quality of master, is dismission from his service.

If Mr. Smith be still alive, and should chance to inspect these pages, we trust that he will receive with kindness, the testimony borne by a traveller and stranger, to the universal veneration, and almost devotion, which his character was observed to command.

To this person, the interesting female, whom we have described, made the singular proposal of conferring her hand and her kingdom, on the singular condition, that he should assert his new rights, and place himself at the head of her people; and this, (continues the MS. journal before us,) Mr. Smith assures me he could easily have effected, with no other aid than the mere formality of the sanction of the English Government, as the people only wanted a leader, and the expectation of eventual support.

The only return which Mr. Smith could honorably make to those romantic advances, was the plain avowal that they would inevitably be discouraged by his government. He afforded her advice, protection, and consolation: she fixed her resi-

dence a few miles from his dwelling, and twenty-two years afterwards, when our journalist visited Mr. Smith, an intercourse of almost daily message of inquiry, of thanks, or demands of advice, attested her obligations, her gratitude, her respect, and her attachment.

The conquests of the Goorkali, says our MS. stretched in process of time over a territory amounting to an empire, extending from Laimagur, and the hills of Almora, on the west, and touching the English territory in their whole extent on the frontiers of Rohilcand, Oude, Rungpoor and other territories; throughout this wide scope, at various distances from the frontier, grows a species of fir or pine, of noble stature, furnishing spars of the first quality for naval purposes, as our journalist was informed by Mr. Smith, and was satisfied from actual inspection. A letter from Sir Robert Barker to Lord Clive in 1776, states, that 'its fir will afford masts for all the ships in India;' and then adverts to the gold, cinnamon, musk, elephant's teeth, &c. &c. which are produced in these regions. General Kirkpatrick is of opinion that this is an exaggerated account of the natural riches of the Turry districts, and we concur in this opinion, as far as regards the last enumerated articles; but with respect to the first, we shall presently enter into some details, which will show them to be of the utmost importance to our Indian empire.

The most accessible and direct road from Bengal to Thibet and Chinese Tartary passes through Bootan, to the eastward of Nepaul, which latter country had seldom been visited by any travellers, except Jesuit missionaries, to whom no portion of the globe was unknown. Two missions from the government of Bengal to the Teshoo Lama in Thibet had been successively dispatched, one under Mr. Bogle in 1774, a second in 1783, and again under Captain Turner, who has published an interesting account of his travels; but Nepaul had never been visited by any Englishman before the mission of General Kirkpatrick, which was occasioned by the following incident:

On the death at Pekin of the Teshoo Lama, who had proceeded on a religious visit to the Emperor of China, his brother Sumllur Lama, under some alarm, fled to Nepaul, taking with him a considerable quantity of treasure. This man excited the avarice of the Goorkali, by a description of the measures of the Chinese empire, and an expedition towards Lehassa returned loaded with plunder about the year 1785. In 1782 another expedition, marching with extreme secrecy and rapidity, suddenly appeared at Degarcheh, the seat of the Teshoo Lama, (inferior in religious rank to the Delai Lama of Lehassa), and plundered it of the accumulated treasure of ages. The Lama escaped with difficulty across the Burham-pooter; and sent intelligence of the event to the Court of China. The borders of Tartary, contiguous to Lehassa, furnished a force amply sufficient for the occasion, and they marched direct for Degarcheh, from whence the Nepaul troops had retired, and were pursued by the Chinese army, which penetrated to the capital of Nepaul, and compelling the Goorkali to acknowledge himself tributary to the Emperor Kien Loog, thus brought the frontier of the Chinese empire into contact with the British dominions. A letter from the Delai Lama to Lord Cornwallis announced the object of the armament, and another from the Goorkali solicited support. Lord Cornwallis determined on neutrality, but offered his mediation through an envoy. The conquest was effected before the envoy could be dispatched; but it was still considered expedient that he should proceed for the purpose of endeavouring to open a friendly commercial intercourse, and to obtain more correct information respecting a state of which we had hitherto possessed little knowledge, beyond the single fact of its geographical extent along the limits of our own frontier. The amount of the information obtained is comprised in the volume before us, and if it had been limited to the single fact, which we have emphatically recommended to public at-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BATAVIA,
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
AT THE
Honorable Company's Printing Office.
MOLENLIJT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1815.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

tion, we should deem the communication of the highest importance.

A circumstance occurred in the course of this campaign, which is a remarkable example of important events arising from apparently inadequate causes. When the Chinese army, flushed with success, had approached Katmandu, the capital of Nepal, the Goorkali, who had by a series of movements indicating excessive alarm, rendered its general somewhat careless and secure, made a sudden and unexpected attack on his camp, and treated him so roughly as to render him extremely doubtful of the success of another experiment. While in this frame of mind, the Goorkali proposed terms which were accepted, and produced the great object in his view, the evacuation of his country, by the hostile army. The success of the attack; which we have described, was materially promoted by the firmness and energy of a corps of regular troops which had been disciplined by deserters, or discharged sepoys from the British service, and clothed in British uniforms. The Chinese general believed, or affected to believe, that he had been attacked by a corps of regular British troops, and so reported the fact to his government. It will be recollected that at a subsequent period, the objects of Lord Macartney's embassy to China are represented by Sir George Staunton to have been most strenuously opposed by the Chinese general, who had commanded the expedition to Nepal; that he openly insisted on having seen our regular troops opposed to him in that country, and that Lord Macartney was only enabled to avow that the thing appeared to him to be improbable, and that the fact was certainly unknown to him. The author of our manuscript Journal had an opportunity, after the publication of the narrative of that embassy, to explain that fact to Sir George Staunton: who declared his belief, that if these circumstances had been distinctly known to Lord Macartney, at the period of his embassy, he might reasonably have hoped for a different result of his mission.

Europe.

THE NEWS, Oct. 2.

SIR JOHN MURRAY.

COPY OF THE CHARGES TO BE PREFERRED AGAINST LIEUT. GEN. SIR JOHN MURRAY, BART. &c. &c.

1st. For landing, or continuing on shore when landed, between the 7th and the 12th of June, near Tarragona, a large quantity of heavy artillery, and ammunition and stores, when he had good reason to believe that no real benefit would be derived for 10 or 12 days as to producing the fall of Tarragona by these means, and when he had received information, which he believed, that long before that time a superior force of the enemy would be near him, and was aware that the siege must then be abandoned; knowing at the same time the great difficulty and dangers attending a sudden re-embarkation on that coast;—such conduct being highly unmilitary and against the spirit of his instructions.

2d. For neglect of duty, and disobedience of the express written orders of his Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, the Commander of his Majesty's forces in the Peninsula, by not immediately re-embarking the whole of the forces under his command, after he had determined to raise, and had actually raised the siege of Tarragona, and re-

turning to Valencia, in order to assist the Spanish armies in that province, in securing the positions which they might have acquired there.

3d. For neglect of duty, for hastily re-embarking the forces under his command without any previous preparations or arrangements, and thus precipitately abandoning a considerable quantity of artillery, stores, and ammunition, about 12th of June, 1813, near Tarragona, when he was far from being compelled to this degrading measure, by the immediate approach of any superior force, or by any other sufficient cause, that by due zeal, firmness, and exertion, the greater part, if not the whole, might have been embarked in safety; Admiral Hallowell, who was at that time on duty at the station engaging to effect the same;—such conduct being highly to the prejudice of the service, and detrimental to the British military character.

(Signed) E. M. PAKK HAM, Adj. Gen.
F. SEYMOUR LARFENT, Esq. Deputy Judge Advocate.

Lord G. L. Gower is to be called up to the House of Peers, with the title of Lord Litchfield.

Commodore Barney (the Commander of the American flotilla, in the late action before Washington) is the very person whom the beautiful Marie Antoinette, the Queen of Louis XVI. honoured with a salute, at the beginning of the last American war, to show that our good friends the Bourbons countenanced them in their struggle for independence.

The gallant Sir P. Parker, received his wound in the muscle which vulgarly is called the *Pope's eye*, in the inside of the right thigh, and which is said to be always mortal. He felt the stroke, but with the most heroic spirit he placed his hand on the wound, and cheered his men, calling on them to follow him. He ran forward a few steps but in two minutes fell and expired.

It was a curious circumstance, that when the conquerors entered Mr. Madison's Palace, they found the table laid for a grand Supper.—The Champaigne was in coolers—a fine desert set out on the sideboards, &c. So the British Officers ordered in the Supper, and General Ross drank His Majesty's health at the head of the table, with the President's Wine.

The Pope has caused Free Masons, and persons suspected of being such, to be prosecuted with the utmost rigour. Several have been obliged to fly the Papal territories, leaving their property behind them, which is said to have been confiscated. Indeed the Holy Father and the King of Spain seem to be running a race, which can make himself the most unpopular amongst his new subjects.

It is not correctly stated, that any official communication has been made within these few days to the Bank of England by the Chancellor of the Exchequer explaining that no further loan would be required by Government this year; but it is a fact, that at an interview which took place between the Governor of the Bank of England and Mr. Vansittart, on Tuesday last, the latter took occasion to remark on the depressed state of the funds; and understanding that the principal cause of their depression was attributable to the expectation of a new loan in the course of the year, he stated, that as far he could then foresee, Government would not require during the present year either a New Loan or the funding of any Exchequer Bills; at the same time the Chancellor of the Exchequer wished it might be understood, that upon this subject he did not pledge himself. In consequence of the above information having generally transpired on Thursday, the funds felt the benefit of it, and although the Stock Exchange was not open, private bargains were transacted, and immense quantities of 3 per cents. and annuities were purchased; the former rose to 67, and the latter to *par*. At the close of the day, they fell about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below the above prices.

Mr. Thomas Bond, the son of the late Magistrate belonging to the Public Office,

Bow-street, put a period to his existence on Monday morning, at his mother's house, in Chelsea, by cutting his throat with a razor, so as nearly to sever his head from his body. He was under an indictment for an assault. Some friends had promised to bail him, but not having kept their promise, the idea of a prison, it is supposed, operated so strongly on his mind, as to be the cause of perpetrating the rash act.

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Chester, the week before last, hired eight men to cut a field of wheat, which occupied them nearly three days, and during that time they drank 81 quarts of strong house brewed ale, and 96 quarts of butter-milk.

THE TENTH HUSSARS.

The rumoured Court Martial upon Lieut. Col. Quintin, of the 10th Hussars, it is now said, is postponed, to afford time for the arrival of the Count de Grammont, a Captain in the Regiment, and who is reported to be a material witness, from France, where that Officer now is. It is also said, that a Court Martial never was actually determined upon, and that it is probable none may take place. The disagreement which has given rise to the report has been long the subject of conversation, and we have reason to think that the following is a fair account of its progress:—On the return of the regiment from the Peninsula, Colonel Quintin's Officers behaved in a manner that strongly marked their disapprobation of his conduct. Colonel Quintin not having taken any notice of this treatment, they drew up and signed a paper, containing several charges.—It would not perhaps be proper, in the present stage of the business, to attempt to describe them with precision: but it may be sufficient to observe, that they related to the Colonel's conduct in the field. This paper the Officers subscribing sent to Colonel Quintin, who returned it, saying he should take no notice of any charges so preferred against him, but whenever they chose to bring them in the proper way he would be ready to defend himself. Here the business rested for a time between the parties, until his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who is Colonel of the Regiment, having heard the story, expressed a desire to see the letter, which happened to be forthcoming, and was immediately sent to his Royal Highness. On reading it, his Royal Highness conceived that it was due to the discipline of the regiment, as well as an act of justice to all parties, to make further enquiry, and it has since received the most anxious attention under the direction of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, but we have not learnt that matter has transpired so serious, or any determination has been made so positive, as to render a Court-Martial unavoidable.

It may be proper to add to the above account that the brother of Colonel Quintin is an Esquery, and much in favour in a certain quarter.

A remarkable circumstance is mentioned in the American papers, that the Island of Nantucket, forming part of the State of Massachusetts, in consequence of an application from the Magistrates to Sir A. Cochrane, had been, by an arrangement concluded between Captain Newton, of the *Nimrod*, and the Authorities of the place, declared neutral, and authorized to hold communication with the Continent of America, by means of ships licensed by the British Commander. All the Government property in Nantucket had been given up to the British. This is opening the door to a schism in the American States, and is a measure that may lead to important consequences.

A Hamburg paper, received last week, contains a letter from Paris, stating, that Marshal Ney, on the 5th ult. had an audience of the King of France, for the purpose of requesting that Davoust should be withdrawn from retirement, and permitted to appear at Court. Ney is said to have stated, that if

was the opinion of the Marshals and the army that Davoust had behaved like *a soldier and a man of honour* at Hamburg. It was understood that the King, with whatever reluctance, would find himself under the necessity of compliance.

The neighbourhood of Brownlow-street, Long-acre, was thrown into a state of alarm on Monday evening, by cries of murder and other noises, proceeding from the house, No. 14, where a man and his wife, of the name of Coveney, who were in the habit of quarrelling and fighting, resided. It appeared, that on Sunday night Anne Coveney was taken into custody for making a disturbance in the street, lodged in the watch-house all night, and on Monday morning she was conveyed to the Public Office, Bow-street, when she underwent an examination, and was discharged on her promising to conduct herself better in future.—On her return home her husband was in a great rage with her for having been out all night, and declaring she would not leave their apartment any more that day, locked her in. In the evening, about seven o'clock, she insisted on going out; he refused to let her, a scuffle ensued and he beat her violently, particularly with a pair of bellows, which he broke in two pieces about her head: she in retaliation inflicted a deep wound on the left side of his belly; she then obtained the key of the room up two pair of stairs, and went running down stairs, crying, and begging of Mr. Glover the landlord, to go up stairs, as her husband was bleeding to death. Mr. Glover went up stairs and in his way met the wounded man in the passage with his hand on his left side holding the wound to endeavour to prevent the profuse discharge of blood; he was supported by a man of the name of James Lindsey who led him to a workshop where he sat down in a chair and exclaimed he was a dead man. His wife acknowledged that she had inflicted the wound. Mr. Dumbleton, the headborough of the parish of St. Giles's, was sent for to take Mrs. Coveney into custody. On his arrival he went to in their room and found Mr. Coveney sitting on the bed bleeding very profusely. Several persons were then in the room, Mrs. Coveney was near her husband with a butcher's knife in her hand with which she had inflicted the wound; the officers seized her, and took the knife from her; she, however, ran to her husband, kissed him, and said, "My dear, if you die, I have murdered you." He answered and said, "I am a dying man." Mr. Coveney was taken to the Middlesex Hospital, where the surgeon in attendance declared the wound dangerous. Mrs. Coveney was taken to the Public Office, Bow-street, where she underwent an examination, and was committed for a further investigation.

The Paris Papers received last night contain the following curious article, relative to their *ci-devant* Emperor:—"A letter from Porto Ferrajo gives some details relative to Bonaparte. His residence consists of two houses two stories high. Two sentinels are at the gate. The interior is elegant. The saloon can hold one hundred persons. He sleeps little, rises early, tires out two or three horses, and is engaged in the cabinet till late at night. He is in good health, but neglects his dress sometimes so as to have the air of a private soldier. To give a proof of his feelings towards the Bourbons, he has crosses enamelled in white and blue, with this legend—*Pledge of Peace, Live the King!!!* This decoration is given to those who quit his service to return to France."

The King of Saxony is said to have drawn up his own defence, and the officers of the Saxon army have signed an Address to the Allied Sovereigns, praying the restoration of his Saxon Majesty to the Throne.

Accounts from the frontiers of Austria state, that Lord Castlereagh and Prince Metternich have had several conferences. Count Nesselrode, the Russian Minister, has also had a conference with the Prince. Neither the Emperor of Russia nor the King of Prussia are yet arrived at Vienna: but the "cry is still they come!"

The foreign Papers state, that there will be four kingdoms in Italy, viz. Piedmont, Lombardy, Tuscany, and Naples; also four free cities, Venice, Genoa, Leghorn, and Ancona. The free cities will have no other territory than their *ban-lieu*. That of Genoa will be divided between Genoa and the Duchy of Parma.

According to an article from Cadiz, in the Paris Papers, there has been a contest there between the party of the Cortes and that of the King, in which the former were worsted, and eight of the chiefs were executed. It is justly remarked, that these measures of terror are likely to have an effect directly contrary to that of restoring tranquillity.

AMERICAN GRATITUDE.—Among the list of captures reported at Lloyd's Coffee-house, there is a large West Indian man said to be taken in the Chops of the Channel, by an American privateer called the *Wilson*

Croker. This vessel has done a great deal of mischief in the Bristol Channel; she is a fast sailer, and carries a number of guns, though of small calibre, the usual practice when the ships are either *crazy* or *crank*. It is therefore to be hoped she will not have a long run.

The following is truly vexatious:—If the information is correct, it is assuredly in direct violation of the pacific and friendly relations existing between France and England. We have no doubt the Duke of Wellington will take up the subject in a proper manner.—"Paris, Sept. 5.—The True Blooded Yankee, American privateer, has been completely refitted for sea, with a picked crew of 200 men, and sailed from Brest on the 21st inst. Her destination is supposed for the Bristol Channel. Her orders are to sink, burn, and destroy, and not to capture with the intention of carrying any vessel into port."

The *Mary*, arrived on the 23d, at Greenock, from Quebec, which she left on the 31st ult. brings some accounts of General Drummond entering Fort Erie, with 900 men; and that the Fort exploded, and 600 of our troops were blown into the air; the other 300 were taken prisoners.

Commodore Barney's flotilla, though much superior to our flotilla, did not wait an attack, but as soon as our boats appeared, was set on fire, and the whole (one excepted, which we took) was burnt. The enemy's force by land was superior to the one that beat it, in the proportion of five to one—and they were fresh, and unfatigued by long marches, plentifully supplied with provisions, and in the heart of their reinforcements.

In the neighbourhood of Uxbridge, an engine was tried on the 19th ult. against some fir trees. The experiments were curious. It is intended to be used against ships; one discharge will cripple any vessel under weigh, by instantly burning the ropes, sails, &c.—Two globes of fire were shot at a tall tree at several hundred yards distance, to which they clung, and burnt with great fury; on the 8th discharge, the bursting of the engine delayed the completion of the experiments.

In the statistical work of Dr. Colquhoun the conquests made by Great Britain since 1792, are estimated at 106,000,000l. whereof 87,000,000l. are restored by the Treaty of Paris.

Since the commencement of the War, there have been taken ships and other floating property worth 50,000,000l. or 60,000,000l.

The same author computes the population of the British Empire, after being reduced 1,500,000 by Cessions, at 59,655,000 souls. The Company's possessions, in the East Indies he reckons at 40,058,000: of whom 25,000, or the one sixteenth hundredth part are Britons.

The oldest Jesuit in the world is at present living at Perugia, in the States of the Church. This is Father Albert de Mautanro. He is 126 years of age, and took the vows of his Order on the 2d February, 1724.

There was a report in the City yesterday morning, that the Preliminaries of Peace had been signed with America. Had any such intelligence been received by Government, it would have been officially notified to the Lord Mayor.

We have received some more Quebec Papers to the 31st of August. They inform us, that no further operations had taken place since the unfortunate result of the attack upon Fort Erie. Our army received considerable reinforcements soon after the attack, and it was supposed another attempt would be made. It is conjectured that the explosion, which gave such a fatal turn to the fortunes of the attack, resulted from a preconcerted design of the enemy. The number of missing or prisoners can in no other way be accounted for, than by assuming that the enemy was prepared to take advantage of the circumstance; and that they had done so to the utmost extent, in spite of the facilities which a night attack might afford for escape, is, we are sorry to be of opinion, too evident.

The private letters from America state, that so little expectation was entertained of our succeeding against the capital, that nothing valuable had been removed. The loss of public property is estimated at 30 millions of dollars—between seven and eight millions sterling.

It seems the Americans had not the least apprehension that when the English landed they would attack their army, which covered the city of Washington.—But Colonel Thornton observing an interval between their artillery and advanced guard, communicated the advantageous opportunity to General Ross, who instantaneously ordered the attack. The Americans gave three cheers, and received them with the appearance of coolness, discharging their pieces with a well-directed fire; but a sudden panic struck them, from the manner in which the British rushed forward. They conceived, no doubt, that the whole army was advancing; and they turned and fled with the utmost precipitation. But few of them were killed; a number of fusils were found which had been thrown away.

GUILDHALL.

On Friday James Kennedy, a Hibernian,

preferred a charge against his wife for a violent assault, which she committed on his person the preceding night, at his lodgings in Pump-court, Holborn.

The gentleman, it appeared, had been indulging in the pleasures of a *pot* and a *pipe*, and on going home was assailed by the lady with various charges of selfishness and ill-nature, which he rebutted with such virulence that his *rib* became enraged, seized him by the hair with one hand, and employed the other most dexterously and scientifically in peeling the *skin* from his face, which, in consequence, exhibited a most unseemly appearance. This was the amount of the offence imputed to the prisoner. The complainant, on being asked by the worthy Alderman, whether he had not resented this treatment, said, "to be sure he had given her a good beating, but that was no reason why she should not be more severely punished." The worthy Alderman, however, was of opinion, that it was the best of all possible reasons why she should not be punished a second time for the same offence, and therefore ordered her to be discharged, recommending a more tender regard to each others mental and corporeal feelings in future.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Aug. 20.

(From our Correspondents.)—Gentlemen.—We have conversed with Mr. Bayley, United States mail-contractor, who has been at Washington till this day. He states, that all Public buildings are destroyed by the enemy except the General Post-office, which was preserved by mistake, the sign having been taken down, and the office mistaken for a private building. The Navy Yard was destroyed by our own troops.—Admiral Cockburn said he was glad of it, as it saved him the trouble.

The troops amounted to 6,000 men, commanded by Major-General Ross, whose horse was shot under him by persons in Mr. Galatin's house. The General then ordered the house to be immediately burnt.—All private property was respected; and two soldiers caught plundering, received one hundred lashes each. The soldiers were posted outside the city; and when they set fire to the buildings, small parties of them were marched in to perform the service. The soldiers are of all nations, and, (to use the words of our informant) "the most hellish looking fellows that ever trod God's earth." After the public buildings were destroyed, Cockburn mounted a small grey horse, and rode about the city. He met Mr. Bayley, and asked him for the printing-office of Mr. Gales, and said he must destroy it, as his friend Gales had told some tough stories about him. Mr. B. said he was a stranger in the city, and did not know the office. Two citizens coming up, Cockburn enquired of them for the office. They equivocated. He said, "shew me the Office, or I will seize you." It was then pointed out. He ordered it to be burnt. Two ladies in adjacent houses came out, to prevent burning the office, stating their buildings would fall. Cockburn courteously replied, "they need not be alarmed—they should rest as quiet under his administration as Mr. Madison's." He countermanded the order, and sent a large file of soldiers to strip the office, which they did, and carried off the presses and types.

Mr. Bayley further states, that when he left Washington, the enemy were retiring, and it was supposed they would re-embark for some other place. He was confident they would not march to the assault of Baltimore by land.

The whole force of the British is supposed to be destined for this city by embarkation. Yours, &c.

(Signed) MUNROE and FRENCH.
Philadelphia.

Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Molendict.